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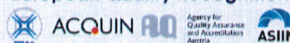


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ISSN 1999-3951



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ISOCARD ҚОҒАМЫНЫҢ
“Жібек жолы түйелері: тұрақты дамуда
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Special issue of Scientific and Practical Journal Veterinariya #2 (42) 2015
«Ғылыми және практикалық Ветеринария» журналының арнайы нөмірі №2 (42) 2015
Специальный номер научно-практического журнала «Ветеринария» №2 (42) 2015

Almaty, 2015

Editor in chief – G. Konuspayeva/Главный редактор – Конуспаева Г.С.

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Proceedings of 4th conference of ISOCARD «Silk Road Camel: Main Stake For Sustainable Development». June 8-12, 2015 Almaty, Kazakhstan. – Материалы 4-ой конференции ISOCARD «Верблюды шелкового пути: исследования камелидов для устойчивого развития». 8-12 июня 2015 года; город Алматы / Editor in chief G. Konuspayeva. – Алматы: Қазақ университеті, 2015. – 488 с.
ISSN 1999-3951

ISSN 1999-3951

Citation of the Proceedings as « Special Issue of Scientific and Practical Journal Veterinariya #2 (42) 2015 »

© Научно-практический журнал «Ветеринария», 2015
© КазНУ имени аль-Фараби, 2015
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GENETIC DIVERSITY OF IRANIAN BACTRIAN CAMEL BASED ON HAPLOTYPE FREQUENCIES ON MITOCHONDRIAL GENOME

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Abstract

In order to studying of genetic diversity within Iranian Bactrian camel population using single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and their haplotypes on a region of mitochondrial genome, 51 Iranian domestic Bactrian camels were sampled from Ardebil province. A 804 bp fragment including cytochrome b gene and control region were amplified, sequenced and successfully aligned on a reference sequence for 41 samples. Finally, 38 SNPs were discovered on resulted contig that grouped as 5 distinct haplotypes. Heterozygosity (gene diversity) was estimated 0.593 from haplotype frequencies.. It indicates an adequate and desirable genetic diversity within a population that has recently experienced a dramatically reduced size. It can be a conservative opportunity for reconstructing of this valuable animal genetic resource. However, the additional studies using microsatellite markers and also Y chromosome specific variations are needed to support our conclusion.

Key words: Iranian domestic Bactrian camel, Genetic diversity, Mitochondrial genome, Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNP), Haplotype frequencies.

ИРАНДЫҚ БАКТРИАН ТҮЙЕЛЕРІНІҢ МЕТОХОНДРИАЛДЫ ГЕНОМ НЕГІЗІНДЕГІ ГАПЛОТИП ЖИЛІГІНЕ НЕГІЗДЕЛГЕН ГЕНЕТИКАЛЫҚ АЛУАН ТҮРЛІЛІГІ

Ирандық бактриан түйелерінің генетикалық алуан түрлілігін, атап айтқанда, Бір нуклеотидті полиморфизмін (БНП) және олардың метохондриялды геномындағы гаплотиптерін зерттеу үшін Ардебил провинциясынан 51 Ирандық бактриан түйесі алынды. Жалпы алғанда 804 бп фрагменті, оның ішінде цитохром b бар гендер секвенирленіп, 41 эталонды сілтемеге сәтті сәйкес келді. Континг нәтижесінде 38 БНП табылды, 5 түрлі гаплотип тобына жіктелді. Гетерозиготтылық (геннің алуан түрлілігі) гаплотип жиілігінен шамамен 0.593 болды. Бұл популяция арасындағы генетикалық алуан түрліліктің адекватты және қаланды болуын білдіреді, бірақ соңғы кезде оның күрт төмендеуін көрсетеді. Бұл жануарлардың құнды генетикалық көзін консервативті түрде қалпына келтіруге жол ашады. Бұған қарамастан, бұл қорытындыны қолдау үшін микросателитті маркерлер және Y хромосомасының арнайы қосымша зерттеулері қажет.

Кілт сөздер: Ирандық Бактриан үй түйелері, Генетикалық алуан түрлілік, Митохондриялды геном, Бір нуклеотидті полиморфизмін (БНП), Гаплотип жиілігі.

ГЕНЕТИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗНООБРАЗИЕ ИРАНСКИХ ВЕРБЛЮДОВ БАКТРИАНОВ ОСНОВАННОЕ НА ГАПЛОТИПНЫХ ЧАСТОТАХ МЕТОХОНДРИАЛЬНОГО ГЕНОМА

Для изучения генетического разнообразия популяции Иранских верблюдов бактрианов использовали одиночные нуклеотидные полиморфизмы (ОНП) и их гаплотипы в области метохондрияльных геномов. 51 Иранский верблюд бактриан был отобран из провинции Ардебил. 804 бп фрагмент включая ген цитохром b был секвенирован и успешно наложен на эталонную последовательность для 41 пробы. В итоге, 38 ОНП было обнаружено в результате континга, что группируется в 5 различных гаплотипов. Гетерозиготность (разнообразие генов) была результативно 0.593 от частоты гаплотипа. Это указывает на адекватное и желательное генетическое разнообразие среди популяции, что наблюдения в последнее время указывают на резкое уменьшение размера. Это может быть консервативной возможностью для реконструкции ценного животного генетического ресурса. Несмотря на это нужны дополнительные изучения с использованием микросателитных маркеров, а также специфическое изучение Y хромосом для поддержки наших выводов.

Ключевые слова: Иранский домашний верблюд Бактриан, Генетическая разнообразность, Митохондрияльный геном, Одиночные нуклеотидные полиморфизмы (ОНП), Частота гаплотипа.

SEASONAL VARIATION OF 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D3 LEVELS IN MEAT OF MOROCCAN ONE-HUMPED DROMEDARY CAMELS (CAMELUS DROMEDARIUS).

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Abstract

In Human, vitamin D which derives from the action of sunlight in the skin and dietary intake is of great importance for health, and may be influenced by season. In arid and semi-arid regions, camel meat is a good source of high-quality nutrition with less fat and significant health benefits. The aim of this investigation was to analysis the seasonal variation the 25-hydroxyvitamin D3 (25-OH-D3) amounts in meat and serum of camels. In municipal slaughterhouse of Casablanca, samples of blood, *Musculus obliquus externus abdominis*, liver and kidney were collected in winter and summer from twelve 4–7-year-old male camels. Levels of 25-OH-D3 were analyzed by radioimmunoassay method in the National Center of Science and Nuclear Technical Energy in Maâmoura, Morocco. It was observed that the 25-OH-D3 amounts in serum were significantly higher in summer when compared to those measured in winter, while, tissue levels of 25-OH-D3 showed no seasonal variation.

Key words: 25-hydroxyvitamin D3, Dromedary camel, Meat, Morocco, Season.

БІР ӨРКЕШТІ ДРОМАДЕР ТҮЙЕЛЕРІ (*CAMELUS DROMEDARIUS*) ЕТІНІҢ ҚҰРАМЫНДАҒЫ D3 25-ГИДРОКСИВИТАМИН МӨЛШЕРІНІҢ МАУСЫМҒА БАЙЛАНЫСТЫ ӨЗГЕРҮІ

Адамзат үшін өте маңызды болып табылатын D витамині күн сәулесінің теріге түсу нәтижесінде немесе қоректік заттармен келетіні белгілі және оның мөлшері маусымға байланысты болуы мүмкін. Құрғақ және жартылай құрғақ өңірлерде түйе еті майлылығы төмен және ден саулыққа жақсы әсер беретін, сапалы әрі қоректілігі жоғары қор көзі болуы мүмкін. Бұл зерттеу жұмысының мақсаты маусымға байланысты түйе еті мен сарысуындағы D3 25-гидроксивитаминнің (25-OH-D3) мөлшерінің өзгерісін зерттеу болды. Ол үшін Касабланканың муниципалды қасапханасынан 4-7 жасар он екі түйенің қан, *Musculus obliquus externus abdominis*, бауыр және бүйрек сынамалары алынды. 25-OH-D3 мөлшері радиоиммунды әдіс арқылы Маамурдағы, Морокко, Ұлттық Ғылым Орталығы және Ядролық Техникалық Энергия Орталығында зерттелді. Осы зерттеу нәтижесінде түйе сарысуында болатын 25-OH-D3 мөлшері қысқы маусымға қарағанда жазғы маусымда айтарлықтай жоғары болса, бұлшықеттегі 25-OH-D3 мөлшері маусым бойынша айтарлықтай өзгермейтіні табылды.

Түйін сөздер: D3 25-гидроксивитамин, Дромадер түйелері, Ет, Морокко, Маусым.

СЕЗОННОЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЕ УРОВНЯ 25-ГИДРОКСИВИТАМИНА D3 В МЯСЕ МАРОККАНСКОГО ОДНОГОРБОГО ВЕРБЛЮДА ДРОМАДЕР (*CAMELUS DROMEDARIUS*)

Для людей витамин D является очень важным для здоровья. Он вырабатывается при воздействии солнечных лучей на кожу или усваивается с пищей и его уровень зависит от сезона года. В сухих и полусухих регионах верблюжье мясо является хорошим источником высококачественного питания с малым количеством жира, что является очень важным для здоровья. Целью данного исследования было проанализировать сезонное изменение количества 25-гидроксивитамина D3 (25-OH-D3) в мясе и сыворотке верблюда. В муниципальной скотобойне Касабланки были взяты пробы крови, наружной косой мышцы живота, печени и почек у двенадцати 4-7 летних самцов верблюдов. Уровень 25-OH-D3 был проанализирован методом радиоиммуноанализа в Национальном Центре Науки и Ядерной Технической Энергии в Маамур, Марокко. Было обнаружено, что количество 25-OH-D3 в сыворотке значительно выше летом по сравнению с зимними замерами, тогда как уровень 25-OH-D3 в тканях не показал сезонных изменений.

Ключевые слова: 25-гидроксивитамин D3, Верблюды дромадеры, Мясо, Морокко, Сезон.

Introduction

In arid and semi-arid regions, camel is an important source of red meat production. Camel meat contains minerals, proteins, good cholesterol (Kadim et al., 2008) and vitamin D (El Khasmi et al., 2013). Without doubt, in Human, vitamin D is of great importance for health and recommendations for it's intake have recently been increased considerably. Vitamin D derives from the action of sunlight in the skin and dietary intake which may be an important determinant of circulating vitamin D concentrations. In fact, these levels are lower in vegetarian humans than in meat eaters (Crowe et al., 2011). Furthermore, in domestic ruminants, vitamin D levels may be influenced by several factors such as photoperiod, nutrition, ambient temperature, attitude and season (Schmid and Walther, 2013). In Camel, we have previously reported that circulating levels of 25-hydroxyvitamin D3 (25-OH-D) were significantly lower during winter than those observed during summer (El Khasmi et al., 2011). Therefore, this study was undertaken to analysis the seasonal variation of 25-OH-D3 amounts in meat of camels.

Materials and methods

In municipal slaughterhouse of Casablanca, samples of blood, muscle (*obliquus externus abdominis*) liver and kidney were collected in winter and summer from twelve 4–7-year-old male camels. The blood and meat samples after extraction with acetonitrile were centrifuged, then the supernatants were aliquoted and stored at -20°C until dosage. Serum and meat levels of 25-OH-D3 were analyzed by radioimmunoassay method in CNESTEN in Maâmoura, Morocco, using kits marketed by DAsource Immunoassays SA (Nivelles-Belgium). Validation for 25-OH-D3 assays included limits of detection, and precision in standard curve following sample dilution, inter- and intra-assays. Values were analyzed by the Student test for comparison between winter and summer, and P< 0.05 was regarded as statistically significant.

Results and discussions

As shown in table 1, we found that the 25-OH-D3 amounts in serum were significantly ($P<0.05$) higher in summer when compared to those measured in winter, while, tissue levels of 25-OH-D3 showed no seasonal variation. The higher circulating levels of 25-OH-D observed in our camels in summer may be explained by the increasing daylight during this season. Circulating 25-OH-D is considered as a biomarker of vitamin D status and it is closely linked with the consumption of foods and exposure to sunlight (Zerwekh, 2008).

Table 1. Levels of 25-hydroxyvitamin D during winter and summer in tissues (ng/g) and serum (ng/mL) of camels (Mean \pm ET, * $P<0.05$, comparison between the two seasons).

	Obliquus	Diaphragma	Liver	Kidney	Serum
Winter	2.68 \pm 0.63	2.38 \pm 0.81	5.21 \pm 0.62	3.52 \pm 0.23	304 \pm 22
Summer	3.50 \pm 0.78	2.97 \pm 0.63	5.33 \pm 1.65	4.23 \pm 1.19	395 \pm 25*

Circulating levels of 25-OH-D in camel are very higher than those of bovine species (Table 2). However, the amounts of 25-OH-D in camel meat were similar to those measured in bovine meat (Table 2). The content of vitamin D in meat is generally low, difficult to measure and is rarely indicated at the beginning of food composition in any meat. According to Schmid and Walther (2013), the content of vitamin D in muscle meat is generally much lower (up to 10 μ g/g). It concluded that camel meat may contribute with no negligible exposure to sun to provide 25-OH-D in order to satisfy the seasonal demand of individuals living in desert environments.

Table 2. Circulating and tissue levels of 25-hydroxyvitamin D in bovine and camel

Circulating levels (ng/mL)	Tissue levels (ng/g)	Species	References
10 \pm 6.7	4.2 \pm 2.0 1.83 \pm 0.24	Kidney Muscle	Cow Cho et al., 2006
40 - 50	0.6 \pm 0.1	Muscle	Heifer Carnagey et al., 2006
143.14 \pm 20.08	1.68 \pm 0.37 2.59 \pm 0.73 3.02 \pm 1.13	Muscle Liver Kidney	Calf Foote et al., 2004
395 \pm 25	3.50 \pm 0.78 5.33 \pm 1.65 4.23 \pm 1.19	Muscle Liver Kidney	Camel Our study

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Acknowledgments

The authors thank the President of urban municipalities of Casablanca and the Director and the responsible for veterinary of Casablanca slaughterhouse, to carry out this work.

REDUCTION OF THREAD FORMATION IN LLAMA SEMEN AND ITS EFFECTS ON SPERM QUALITY.

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Abstract

One of the most important attributes of llama semen is its high viscosity. This characteristic is usually evaluated subjectively by measuring the thread formed when a sample of semen is pipetted. The viscous seminal plasma is currently the major impediment to the development of artificial insemination technologies in South American camelids. The aim of this study was to evaluate the use of mechanical techniques to reduce thread formation, avoiding the use of enzymes.

Semen obtained by artificial vagina from *Lama glama* was treated by means of: A) a needle (0.5 mm) attached to a syringe; B) a straw (0.5 ml); C) dilution (4:1 with blood serum from female llama); D) control (without treatment).

All the treatments assayed reduced the thread formation ($p<0.001$), technique A being the most effective with respect to the control treatment (2.4 ± 0.28 cm vs. 7.0 ± 0.29 cm, respectively).

Sperm motility, viability (CFDA-PI), acrosome integrity and morphology were assessed. None of the cell parameters evaluated showed significant differences when compared to the control.